

ELECTION QUIETEST CITY HAS KNOWN IN YEARS

Only Thirty-five Arrests in New York County Because of Trouble at Polls.

FEW ATTEMPTS AT FRAUD

Magistrate Herbert Complains of "Promiscuous" Challenging of Voters—Burns Says Watchers Were Beaten.

So far as the courts and the District Attorney's office were concerned, the election yesterday was the quietest in years. There was some roughness complained of in some of the election districts, but apparently many of those for whom warrants had been issued for registering illegally did not go to the polls at all. About half of the few arrests made were made without warrants, and Magistrate Herbert in the Tombs police court remarked on the "promiscuous" challenging of voters. "One woman was arrested charged with bribing a voter, but there was no evidence against her and she was discharged." The reports from the magistrates' court in New York County were sent to George Z. Medalle, the Assistant District Attorney in charge of the election bureau of the District Attorney's office. They showed that only thirty-five arrests had been made in the districts included in this county. Fourteen of the arrests were on warrants applied for by the District Attorney, seventeen arrests were made without warrants, and four were made on warrants issued at the request of the Attorney General. Only one man was held for trial in General Sessions. Twenty-six were discharged and the cases of eight were adjourned.

Magistrates Had Little to Do.

Many of the complaints, both of illegal voting and of violence at the polls, were made by the Honest Ballot Association. Members of the Progressive party also made numerous complaints. Both the magistrates and the District Attorney were surprised at the small number of arrests and complaints. None of the seven bench warrants which were issued following the investigation into conditions in the 2d Assembly District were served.

Not more than half a dozen cases came before Justices Hisehoff, Platzek, Bijar and Hotchkiss, who sat in the Supreme Court, to hear election cases. Justice Brady was at his home in The Bronx all day for the accommodation of voters in that district. Three voters complained that they were deprived of their votes by the carelessness of the election officials. They found no remedy in the court. One said that at his polling place the registry book in which he was enrolled had been lost. He came so late that the court could do nothing for him. Two or three writs of mandamus were issued instructing the election officials to take the votes of those presenting them.

Sheriff Harburger criticised sharply the officials of the Progressive party who had sent him to hire William J. Burns and his detectives. Instead of relying upon the Sheriff, "We have always given Mr. Roosevelt a square deal," complained the Sheriff.

Burns Detective Arrested.

The first man to be brought into the Tombs police court was Peter J. Bird, a Burns detective. Joseph McCoy said the Bird was unnecessarily aggressive in the 11th Election District of the 2d Assembly District, at No. 285 Water street. Magistrate Herbert had Bird in \$300 bail for further examination to-day.

Barbara Porges was the only woman arrested. She is the wife of Max Porges, a deputy sheriff and the Tammany leader of the 8th Assembly District. She was arrested before Magistrate Harris, in the Essex Market police court, on the complaint of Harry Rappaport, a Socialist. Rappaport said that some one had told him Mrs. Porges had handed some money to a negro soon after the latter emerged from a polling place in Ludlow street. Rappaport had no evidence to substantiate the charge of bribery he wanted to make, and Mrs. Porges was discharged.

William J. Burns, who was employed by the Progressives and by the Honest Ballot Association, said that he had had many reports of voting on illegal registration, especially in the 11th Assembly District. "Voting occurred in spite of the law," said Mr. Burns, "in spite of protests and challenges, and in several instances our watchers 2,000 in number—were badly beaten up. We know the men responsible for the assaults, but we are after the men higher up."

HINTS ON HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL

MAGIC FACE-CREAM—No woman under 40 can be excused for having wrinkles. The following very simple treatment in a short time clear, smooth and youthful. Mix one ounce almond and two tea-spoonsful of glycerine in a half-pint of water. Stir and let stand over night. This inexpensive cream-jelly frequently applied will clear and smooth the skin, keep it free from blackheads and pimples, remove tan and freckles and keep the skin soft and clear. It is excellent for massaging and contains nothing to cause hair to grow on the face.

HOW TO BANISH FUZZ—Make enough paste with powdered detolene and water to cover hairs not wanted, apply for two or three minutes, then rub off and wash the skin. This treatment removes every trace of hair usually water and soap will in no way mar or disfigure the skin.

SAFE EYE-TONIC—Anyone will find it a very simple matter to keep the eyes looking clear, healthy and sparkling by putting in each eye daily a few drops of a soothing, strengthening tonic made by dissolving an ounce of crystals in a pint of water. This tonic will remove all signs of weakness, inflammation and dullness and make the eyes bright and clear. It is not smart the eyes and is a big aid to those who wear glasses.

DANGERS IN SHAMPOOING—Few women realize when they have a shampoo in washing their hair with soap and numerous shampoo-mixtures. Dull, faded, streaky hair often comes from soap-shampoos as the "free" alkali proves destructive to the lustre and color of the hair. And again, shampooing-powders and shampoos which contain a large amount of lye will destroy the hair and cause dandruff and falling hair. A noted hair-specialist recommends as a perfectly safe shampoo a simple one made by dissolving a teaspoonful of castor oil in a cup of hot water. The hair should be washed thoroughly and the scalp will be a clean, refreshed scalp with soft, lustrous hair.

FINE SYSTEM-TONIC—If you feel constantly tired and have a yellow, lifeless look to your face, you should take a good tonic to cleanse the system of those impurities which cause a yellowish tint. A good home-made tonic can be prepared at small cost by dissolving one ounce of castor oil and one-half cupful of sugar in one-half pint of alcohol (not whiskey) then adding hot water to make a quart. A tablespoonful taken before each meal will purify the blood, strengthen and build up the body, and make one feel like a new person.

WILSON'S RAPID RISE IN POLITICAL FIELD

Reaches White House Two Years After Embarking on New Career.

HIS RECORD AND POLICIES

Former President of Princeton University Has Spent Life Studying Problems He Now Has to Face.

Woodrow Wilson, who has just been chosen twenty-eighth President of the United States, is the first man born south of Mason and Dixon's line. In his rapid rise also his political career is almost unique. Only a little over two years from his first entrance into active politics he finds himself chosen to the highest office in the land.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson was baptized. But he dropped the Thomas about the time that he completed his first book and took his first position as a teacher. Since then he has been known to the country simply as Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Wilson cannot, like many an office-seeker, appeal to the sentimentality of the public by an account of a self-made man's rise from poverty. His father and grandfather were educated men, prominent in their communities and comfortably well off financially, not rich, but able to give an aspiring young scholar all the education he needed. It was not toward scholarship, however, that his earliest ambitions led him. While he was in college he resolved to become a public man. To that end he studied law and hung out his shingle. But law didn't flourish, and after eighteen months of it he gave it up and with it, for years to come, his desire for office.

The "Scholar in Politics."

Mr. Wilson has often been referred to as the "scholar in politics." Many years devoted to teaching and writing on various topics of government have given him a philosophic turn of mind. He has not, as a rule, ventured to express a definite opinion on any subject without careful study.

An instance is told of how he replied to an interviewer who asked him his idea of Roosevelt. "I am told," said Mr. Wilson, "that he is a man who talks as soon as he thinks."

During his campaigns for the Governorship and the Presidential nomination Mr. Wilson gave a very fair idea of how he stood on the more important public questions. Upon the general outlook for the future he said early in the year:

"The question of how we should wisely deal with the present difficulties and confusions of policy is a very comprehensive one, indeed. No man knows enough to answer it, of course. But one thing is plain, and that is that we must begin by dismissing from our minds the idea that there is any one general specific or cure-all that will clear the situation. We must go step by step, under the guidance of judgment and good sense. We must move, moreover, by common counsel. No one group of men, no one class of men, can wisely determine the policy of a nation. The conclusions of the student must be corrected by the experiences of the politician and the man of affairs. There is no one programme of politics that will suit the whole country."

"Fortunately, we can no longer speak of 'sections' in this country or of sectional divisions of interest and sentiment. There has not ceased to be a great diversity of conditions both in politics and economic development, and we ought to congratulate ourselves that we have our flexible system of state and federal government by which we can adapt our policies to the places where they are to be tried out, and so conform to the actual diversity of circumstance."

Mr. Wilson believes that the tariff is the greatest issue before the people. "No frank mind can doubt," he said recently, "that the great systems of special privilege and monopolistic advantage that have been built up have been built up from the foundation of the tariff."

"The tariff question," he went on, "is at the heart of every other economic question we have to deal with until we can deal with nothing in a way that will be satisfactory and lasting."

How to Deal with Tariff.

When asked how this great question should be dealt with, Mr. Wilson said:

"With common sense and judgment, like the rest. The Democratic leaders in Congress have already shown that they know how to deal with it, schedule by schedule, acting where the facts and interests affected are known and the occasion for reduction plain and admitted."

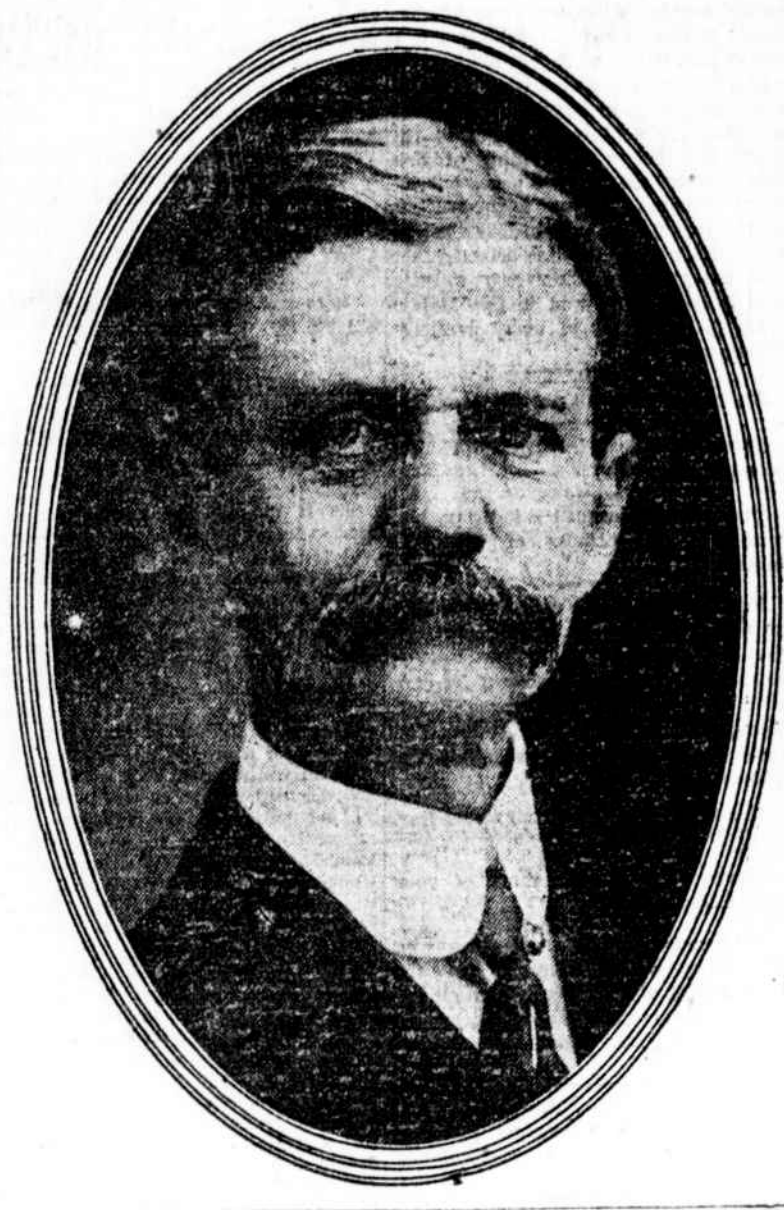
"There are no separate and distinguishable business interests in a matter like this," continued Mr. Wilson, "or in any other matter of general economic policy. The whole country depends upon its business. Where will you draw the line between those who are business men and those who are not, between those whom business affects and those whom it does not affect?"

"No one who cares for the welfare of the country as a whole can overlook or do an intentional disservice to its business men, for they are, in a sense, all of us. The process of tariff revision, like everything else we have to undertake, must be a process of readjustment, not a revolutionary, but carried carefully forward upon a definite principle. That principle is a tariff for revenue. The weight and arrangement of the taxes levied under it must be determined, as all taxes should be, by the economic interests of the whole community."

In Mr. Wilson's opinion a great deal of help in solving the tariff problem might come from the Tariff Board, but he believed the members of the board were a false quest.

"They are seeking differences in cost of production upon the famous principle of the last Republican platform," said Mr. Wilson. "Differences between whom? Between the manufacturers of foreign goods and the manufacturers of domestic goods? Which of our manufacturers is to be taken as the standard? Is there the same cost of production for the same efficient of them and the least efficient in any line of industry? Is there the same cost of production for any one of them at different times? Are the inefficient to be protected along with the efficient? If not, where is the line to be drawn? Who shall be left out in the cold? And are the most efficient as efficient as they might be if they had to

THOMAS REILLY MARSHALL.
The next Vice-President.



meet foreign competition and had no tariff wall to lean against?

"The board is looking for what no man can find. It may furnish us with much valuable information and may be worth keeping for that, but it cannot do what it was set to do. So far, it has been made a mere excuse for doing nothing."

Mr. Wilson was very much disappointed when Canada rejected reciprocity. "We have strangely neglected our trade with our neighbors, both to the north and south of us," he said. "I was interested in reciprocity with Canada as the beginning of a new outlook and policy which should reawaken our trade. Among other things that the tariff has done has been to destroy our merchant marine. Our navigation laws have, but they are simply used to the same end, part of our part of the tariff policy—part of our part of the tariff policy."

Since his nomination Mr. Wilson has added little in his speeches to the above general impressions of his policy. Judging from his past conduct, Mr. Wilson will depend largely upon publicity for aid in helping him solve the public problems of the day.

"There is, of course, no single sovereign remedy for anything," he once declared, "but publicity certainly acts upon crooked projects like the fresh and open air upon tuberculosis. It is a great anti-septic against the germs of some of the worst political methods. Government that is kept constantly in the open is very apt to be honest and healthy government."

A Virginian by Birth.
Mr. Wilson is a Virginian by birth. His father, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles Wilson, moved to Virginia in 1858, when the boy was two years old. He also preached in various churches in North and South Carolina while his son was growing up.

The young man entered Davidson College at the age of seventeen and remained there two years. Then he entered Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1893. After his graduation he studied law in the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1896, that of Doctor of Laws from Wake Forest University, North Carolina, in 1897, and that of Doctor of Literature from Yale University at its bicentennial celebration.

Professor Wilson occupied the position of adjunct professor of history in Bryn Mawr College and was afterward professor of history and political economy in Wesleyan University. In 1899 he became professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton. In 1905 the title of his chair was changed to that of professor of jurisprudence, and upon its endowment he became McCormick professor of jurisprudence and politics. Professor Wilson also for a number of years gave a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University.

He obtained celebrity as a lecturer and writer. His work entitled "The State" and his "Life of George Washington," are among his best known writings. Professor Wilson became the thirteenth in the roll of presidents at Princeton in 1902, and the first layman to hold this office, all his predecessors having been Presbyterian clergymen. He is, however, a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton. As a professor he was very popular, and his elective classes were always among the largest.

When Mr. Wilson, after twenty-five years of service as an educator, resigned the presidency of Princeton in 1910 to accept the nomination for Governor of New Jersey, there was a general tendency to look askance at the "scholar-master in politics." However, he carried into office on the radical Republican wave that swept so many states. His first act was to antagonize the forces that supported him. Ex-Senator Smith asked him to help him remove the "ex" from his title. Wilson bluntly refused to interfere in any way with the choice of the primaries, and so James E. Martin assumed the toga instead.

No sooner had the Governor won the approval of the radicals by furthering the passage of some of their pet legislation than he began to lose it again by his prolonged absence from Trenton in his long campaign for the Presidential nomination.

Mr. Marshall received the degree of doctor of laws from Wabash College in 1900, Notre Dame in 1910 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. He is a trustee of Wabash College and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta and the Masonic fraternity.

The Bryan following, which had been favorably inclined toward Governor Wilson, was startled by the publication of the famous "cocked hat" letter. Colonel Harvey gave him enthusiastic support. "Harper's Weekly" till the Governor bluntly told him to desist. For this Colonel Watterston bitterly attacked him. He had sought a Carnegie teachers' pension after deciding to abandon the profession of politics, all unconscious of the capital political enemies might make of it. He has also been forced to spend much time trying to explain some derogatory statements he has made in his book regarding immigrants from Southern Europe, statements made before the writer sought the votes of naturalized aliens.

Mr. Wilson's Nomination.
When the Democratic National Convention opened at Baltimore on June 25 none of the group of candidates prominently before the public had anywhere near enough delegates pledged to give him any assurance of a nomination. With Champ Clark, Oscar Underwood, Governor Wilson and Judson Harmon each holding a substantial bundle of pledges, it was not till July 2 that the deadlock was broken, and, on the forty-sixth ballot, Mr. Wilson was named. Mr. Bryan, as every one remembers, proved to be Mr. Wilson's staunch supporter in the convention, though at first accused of seeking his own nomination.

From the outset Mr. Wilson was recognized as the new party leader. His wishes were deferred to entirely in the make-up of the campaign committee. He was notified of his nomination on August 7, and at once plunged into the formal activities of the campaign. After a series of short tours in the East he spent the third week of September in the Middle West, speaking in Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Wisconsin and Michigan.

On October 8 he departed again for the West. On this tour he covered Colorado, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio and Illinois. Following his return East he made a brief Southern tour.

After the shooting of Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Wilson gallantly refused to do any more speaking, except to fill his Southern engagements, till the colonel recovered sufficiently to appear himself. This promise he kept, making only one more important speech, that at Madison Square Garden last Thursday, the night after the Roosevelt mass meeting there.

Mr. Wilson's campaign, it is estimated, cost approximately \$1,000,000. This includes pre-nomination expenses of \$200,000.

MARSHALL A NEW ARRIVAL

Never in Politics Till He Ran for Governor Eight Years Ago.

Thomas Riley Marshall, who has been elected Vice-President of the United States, like his running mate, is also a recent arrival in the political field. He was born at North Manchester, Wabash County, Ind., on March 14, 1854, and was graduated from Wabash College in 1873. Two years later he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Columbia City, Ind. Finally establishing the firm of Marshall & McNagney, which afterward became Marshall, McNagney & Clugston.

Mr. Marshall practiced his profession thirty-three years without a thought of entering politics, although he had been offered a Congressional nomination. In 1908, however, his name was mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He frankly confessed he would like to be Governor, but insisted that he would not go gunning for the nomination.

The Marshall administration in Indiana has not been so progressive as other recent state administrations, but friends of the Governor point with pride to some of the work done by the State Legislature. The income tax amendment was ratified, a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States Senators was urged and a corrupt practices and campaign publicity law passed. Other measures enacted were an employers' liability law, new child labor laws and a law establishing a bureau of inspection for factories, mines and boilers.

Mr. Marshall has been strongly criticized for not unshoring "Tom" Taggart as leader of the Indiana Democracy. On the other hand, it is maintained that Mr. Marshall has ignored Taggart in his appointments and has practically driven the boss from the State House. It was Taggart, however, that ostensibly favored Mr. Marshall's nomination for the Presidency, and when that proved impossible cast the Indiana votes for him as the Vice-Presidential nominee.

Mr. Marshall received the degree of doctor of laws from Wabash College in 1900, Notre Dame in 1910 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1911. He is a trustee of Wabash College and a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta and the Masonic fraternity.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

*Indicates renominated.

1—Thomas H. O'Keefe (Dem.).
2—Bernard M. Patten (Dem.).
3—Thomas H. Cullen (Dem.).
4—H. P. Veite (Dem.).
5—William J. Heffernan (Dem.).
6—W. B. Carswell (Dem.).
7—Daniel J. Carroll (Dem.).
8—J. F. Duhamel (Dem.).
9—Felix J. Sanner (Dem.).
10—Herman H. Torborg (Dem.).
11—C. D. Sullivan (Dem.).
12—J. C. Fitzgerald (Dem.).
13—James D. McClelland (Dem.).
14—James A. Foley (Dem.).
15—J. J. Boylan (Dem.).
16—Robert F. Wagner (Dem.).
17—Walter R. Herlick (Dem.).
18—Henry W. Pollock (Dem.).
19—George W. Simpson (Dem.).
20—James J. Frawley (Dem.).
21—S. J. Stillwell (Dem.).
22—Anthony J. Griffin (Dem.).
23—George A. Blauvelt (Dem.).
24—John F. Healy (Dem.).
25—John D. Stivers (Rep.).
26—Franklin D. Roosevelt (Dem.).
27—A. J. Palmer (Prog. and Rep.).
28—Henry M. Sage (Rep.).
29—J. W. McKnight (Dem.).
30—George H. Whitney (Rep.).
31—Loren H. White (Dem.).
32—Seth G. Hoebeck (Rep.).
33—James A. Emerson (Rep.).
34—H. P. Coats (Rep.).
35—Elton R. Brown (Rep.).
36—W. D. Peckham (Dem.).
37—Ralph W. Thomas (Rep.).
38—J. H. Walters (Rep.).
39—W. P. Black (Rep.).
40—Charles J. Hewitt (Rep.).
41—John F. Murtagh (Dem.).
42—Thomas B. Wilson (Rep.).
43—John Seely (Dem.).
44—T. H. Bussey (Rep.).
45—George F. Argersinger (Rep.).
46—W. L. Ormrod (Rep.).
47—George F. Thompson (Rep.).
48—John F. Malone (Dem.).
49—S. J. Ransparger (Dem.).
50—G. H. Wende (Dem.).
51—P. N. Godfrey (Rep.).
Democrats, 33; Republicans, 17; Progressive, 1.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

1—Harold J. Hinman (Rep.).
2—John C. Malone (Rep.).
3—William C. Baxter (Rep.).

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

R. L. Richardson (Rep.).

BROOME COUNTY.

M. B. Edwards (Rep.).

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Clair Willard (Dem.).

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Michael Grace (Rep.).

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

1—A. M. Cheney (Rep.).
2—John Lee Sullivan (Rep.).

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Robert P. Bush (Dem.).

CHENANGO COUNTY.

W. A. Shephardson (Rep.).

CLINTON COUNTY.

Charles J. Vert (Rep.).

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

A. W. Hoyer (Dem.).

CORTLAND COUNTY.

N. F. Webb (Rep.).

DELAWARE COUNTY.

John W. Telford (Dem.).

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1—Myron Smith (Rep.).
2—M. R. Aldrich (Rep.).

ERIE COUNTY.

1—George F. Small (Dem.).
2—C. T. Horton (Rep.).

3—Albert F. Geyer (Dem.).

4—Edward D. Jackson (Dem.).

5—R. F. Hearn (Dem.).

6—James M. Rozan (Dem.).

7—J. V. Fitzgerald (Dem.).

8—George Geoghan (Dem.).

9—John Dorst, jr. (Dem.).

ESSEX COUNTY.

S. G. Prime, 3d (Rep.).

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Alex. McDonald (Rep.).

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

James H. Wood (Rep.).

GENESEE COUNTY.

C. Bryant (Rep.).

GREENE COUNTY.

J. Lewis Patrie (Dem.).

HERKIMER COUNTY.

E. B. Pullman (Dem.).

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1—H. E. Machold (Rep.).
2—John G. Jones (Rep.).

KINGS COUNTY.

1—John J. Kelley (Dem.).
2—William J. Gillen (Dem.).

3—Frank J. Taylor (Dem.).

4—E. W. Kornobro (Dem.).

5—V. A. O'Connor (Dem.).

6—John H. Gerken (Dem.).

7—D. F. Farrell (Dem.).

8—John J. McKee (Dem.).

9—Fred S. Burr (Dem.).

10—George E. Dennen (Dem.).

11—K. S. Dietz (Dem.).

12—W. P. Hamilton, jr. (Dem.).

13—J. H. Finnigan (Dem.).

14—J. J. Garvey (Dem.).

15—T. E. Willmot (Dem.).

16—Jesse P. Larimer (Dem.).

17—Frederick Oelrich (Dem.).

18—J. H. Esquilop (Dem.).

19—J. Schifferdecker (Dem.).

20—C. J. Cronin (Dem.).

21—Henry Heyman (Dem.).

22—J. J. Monahan (Dem.).

23—T. L. Ingram (Dem.).

24—C. H. Gallup (Dem.).

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41—T. L. Ingram